

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 74.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2624.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION

Board of Health Adopts Old Tariff.

More Sisters of Charity Needed at Bishop Home.

Fishing Off Shore of Settlement Hilo Sanitary Matters. Hospitals, etc.

Owing to the intended departure of the president for Kauai today, a meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, at which a good deal of business was transacted.

With W. L. Pinkham, president, the meeting was constituted by Dr. C. B. Cooper, F. C. Smith, M. P. Robinson, John C. Lane, and Assistant Attorney-General W. S. Fleming. There were in attendance Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of Leper Settlement, and Miss Lemon, clerk.

ANIMAL INSPECTION.

Rules and regulation for the inspection of animals were read and, after a long conversational discussion, adopted on motion of Dr. Cooper with an amendment making the scale of inspection fees the same as the Penal Code fixes, viz.:

"There shall be collected from the owner or consignee of animals inspected under this Act, one dollar per head for all horses, mules and cattle; fifty cents per head for all sheep and goats; ten cents each for every other animal or bird, and, when from the nature of the case the making of such inspection shall be unusually onerous or severe, twenty-five per cent. additional shall be paid to the inspector."

Mr. Fleming had advised that, providing the old law was still in force, the draft submitted was all right. It appears that the lately reported resistance of importers of livestock to payment of inspection fees was based on the theory that the old law was void.

THE SETTLEMENT.

Petitions of L. Maeoholani, Holohike and J. K. Ma to be allowed koukuas were denied for reasons given by Mr. McVeigh.

Ah Fat and Chong Yee's petition for a permit to conduct a soda water stand at the Settlement was granted.

Mr. McVeigh made a statement showing the necessity of having the corps of Sisters of Charity in charge of the Bishop Home reinforced. The Mother Superior being over 70 years of age was too infirm for the work she had been doing and the Sisters assisting her were overworked. They ought to be allowed two more sisters.

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

Letters dated Aug. 22 and Sept. 5 from Dr. L. E. Cofer, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer, Territory of Hawaii, gave the following statements of health conditions in the Orient:

Hongkong, two weeks to August 3—Cholera cases 2, deaths 2; plague cases 48, deaths 48. Two weeks to August 10—Smallpox cases 2, deaths 0; plague cases 14, deaths 14.

Amoy, two weeks to August 4—Plague a few cases, and the same two weeks to August 17.

Shanghai, two weeks to July 31—Cholera cases 1, deaths 1; small-pox cases 1, deaths 6; leprosy present. Two weeks to August 14—Cholera present; small-pox cases 0, deaths 3.

Nagasaki, two weeks to August 8—Small-pox cases 1, deaths 1. Two weeks to August 21, clean.

Kobe, two weeks to August 10—Cholera cases 6, deaths 1. Two weeks to August 24—Cholera cases 8, deaths 2.

Yokohama, two weeks to August 13—Clean, and likewise to Aug. 27.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the President's message he said he had appointed the following deputy sheriffs to act as registrars of marriages, births and deaths, and the Board now approved his action: James K. Lota, Hanalei, Kauai; Frank Faria, Koolauapoko, Oahu; George F. Kamauba, S. Koha, Hawaii; Wm. M. S. Lindsey, S. Kohala, Hawaii; H. R. Hitchcock, Kona, Molokai.

On the President's request for a com-

MAINE STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

PORLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Cobb, Republican, has been elected Governor by a plurality of 33,000.

FAIRBANKS AT OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 13.—Senator Fairbanks is a guest of the President at a conference of party leaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Admiral Goodrich visited the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena here today. The American inspectors will inspect the Russian vessel to determine the necessity of her being repaired.

mittee to inspect certain vacant stores on Fort street, the meeting referred the matter to the standing committee on quarantine and inspections.

DR. RICE'S EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. John J. Grace, on account of intended departure, resigned by letter his place on the committee having oversight of Dr. Rice's experimental work at the quarantine hospital, Hilo. He suggested that his partner, Dr. Irwin, be given the place and he enclosed a report on the work, illustrated with photographs.

President Pinkham, in his message to the Board, said that the Hilo quarantine station was "in many ways a model."

It was voted that Dr. Rice be allowed to continue his experiments until further orders.

OTHER HILO MATTERS.

Of his visit to Hilo the president reported that J. A. Gilman secured a meeting of the merchants there at which they agreed to impose a tonnage tax of 10 cents a ton on all goods entering Hilo harbor, corresponding to that levied at Honolulu, for the support of sanitary measures in that city. They at the same time voted a sum not exceeding \$200 a month, to be expended under the direction of the Board at Hilo.

President Pinkham found the representatives of the Board at Hilo to be energetic and enthusiastic in their work. Three men were engaged in the extermination of rats. Though lacking in sewers, Hilo was in excellent sanitary condition generally speaking.

The two fish markets were in first-class order. Of the renovated hospital, the President said: "Charmingly located, it offers one of the most attractive and neatest retreats for the sick I have ever seen." Dr. Cofer, visiting Hilo the same time, expressed great satisfaction and praise for both the hospital and the quarantine station, as well as the location of the Federal quarantine station.

An additional portion of unsanitary land in Hilo is to be condemned.

FOOD INSPECTION.

R. A. Duncan, food commissioner and analyst, sent in a skeleton report for August, promising details later. Of 86 milk samples examined, 7 were below standard. Four samples of milk and a sample of sugar submitted to him were all found to contain nothing injurious. Thirteen samples of vanilla extract were examined, five of them adulterated. A sample of city water was only partly examined, and a sample of water from Kaneohe courthouse fully examined was found to be pure.

OTHER REPORTS.

The president reported that there was no public provision now for the examination and vaccination of public school children. In conference with the Board of Education and the volunteered assistance of Dr. J. T. McDonald, Government bacteriologist, he had provided to have the service continued.

Sanitary Inspector Bowman of Hilo, in his report for August, showed 802 inspections made.

The president's request that the Board appoint one of its members to act as president pro tem, while he paid official visits to other islands, was complied with by the appointment of Dr. Cooper.

A question was raised, however, as to whether a pro tempore president could exercise any authority under the new law, which places the office of president in the sole appointment of the Governor.

Dr. Cooper stated that he could not sign any warrants on the treasury, but it seemed to be agreed that any member might preside at a meeting in the president's absence.

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SUSPICIOUS VISIT OF RUSSIAN CRUISER LENA TO SAN FRANCISCO



GROUP VIEW OF PORTION OF THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET AS IT APPEARED IN THE BALTIC DOCKYARDS A FEW WEEKS AGO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—The Russian Auxiliary Cruiser Lena from Vladivostok is here. She has twenty-one officers and five hundred men. It is claimed that her boilers are damaged. The Lena expects to disarm and repair. It is presumed that the cruiser has come to interfere with Japanese shipments. Instructions regarding the Lena have not as yet been received from Washington.

The Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena is a vessel which was used at Vladivostok prior to the war as a transport. Some time ago it was reported that the Lena had been captured by the Japanese but this dispatch was evidently an error. According to the New York Maritime Register the Lena is a vessel of 2,811 tons and was formerly the transport Moskva. Old timers in Honolulu will remember the call that the Russian Imperial Transport Moskva made at this port early in September, 1886. The vessel was en route from the Far East to San Francisco and had among her passengers the following: Vice Admiral Shestakoff, Russian Minister of the Navy, Lady Shestakoff, and a couple of Russian princes. King Kalakaua granted them an audience, Col. James H. Boyd, of His Majesty's staff, and Curtis P. Iaukea, King's Chamberlain, being much in evidence at this function. Iaukea had met Shestakoff at the coronation services in Moscow. Later they were entertained by the then Princess Liliuokalani and afterward by Gov. A. S. Cleghorn.

Marching to Cut Off Kuroki's Line Of Supplies--Kuropatkin Must Recuperate.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—General Linevitch's army, 50,000 strong, has invaded northeastern Korea to cut off Kuroki's communications with Feng-Wang-Cheng.

SASSALITCH WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Gen. Sassalitch is reported wounded and captured with 3000 men.

JAPANESE STRONGLY REENFORCED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent declares that the Japanese are moving rapidly forward and are getting such strong reinforcements via Newchwang that the increase of Kuroki's force will be of no avail.

RUSSIANS NEED REST.

MUKDEN, Sept. 13.—The Russians will reconcentrate in the north. They will need several months of recuperation.

LENA STAYS IN PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Collector Stratton has refused the Japanese Consul's demand for the departure of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena within twenty-four hours. The inspection will be made tomorrow.

LOOTING AT LIAOYANG.

LIAOYANG, Sept. 13.—The looting here has been unparalleled. Russians, Chinese and Japanese took their turns and there has been great and wanton destruction, the property of Europeans not being spared.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

FORT WORTH, Texas, September 12.—Texas cotton shippers are taking war risks to the Orient.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—Marshal Oyama's army has united again in the operations against Kuropatkin.

TOKIO, Sept. 12.—Marshal Oyama reports that a large body of Russian cavalry has appeared between Mukden and Yentai.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Japan has formally protested to the United States against allowing the Russian cruiser Lena to remain over twenty-four hours at the port of San Francisco.

MUKDEN, Sept. 12.—The Russian forces continue to retire toward Tie Pass. Many of their companies have only thirty men left.

The Japanese advance is now slow, owing to the heavy rains. Food is scarce.

Washington, September 12, 1904.

(Received at 8:55 a. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

The commander of the Manchurian Army reports that two kinds of dumpling were found among the prizes of the battle of Liaoyang. They resemble the cartridges for the Russian rifles of 1891 type. Some wounds of our men are suspected to have been caused thereby.

TAKAHIRA.

CRONSTADT, September 12.—The Baltic fleet has sailed for the Far East. It consists of nine battleships, five cruisers and several torpedo boat destroyers.

VICEROY, ALEXIEFF REPORTED RESIGNED.

LONDON, September 12.—It is reported that Viceroy Alexieff has resigned.

RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 12.—The reserves in twenty-two circuits of Odessa district have been called to arms.

MUKDEN NOW QUIET.

MUKDEN, September 12.—All is quiet here. The main force of the Japanese has retired to Yentai. The weather is threatening.

DOINGS OF THE COURTS

Yesterday's Work In the Arenas of Justice.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Alexander Lazarus was released on a nolle prosequi when his trial for unlicensed beer selling was resumed before Judge Gear yesterday morning. Assistant Attorney General M. F. Prosser had stated, before the court rose on Thursday afternoon, that he wished to see Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth about the case. Malla, a female witness, had testified that Chillingworth paid her \$2 and \$20, and Mr. Prosser stated that if he ascertained that the witness had an interest in the case through receiving money he would enter a nolle prosequi. He kept his word after being informed that Chillingworth, following the conviction of Lazarus in the Police Court, paid Malla \$10 on her plea of needing the money and of services rendered as a witness.

IT IS CONVICTED.

Chew It was next placed on trial for having the fa tickets in possession. M. F. Prosser for the Territory, F. Andrade for the defendant. The following jury was empaneled: Harry Carl, Elam F. Chaplin, Harry F. Roth, J. W. Bergstrom, H. A. Parmelee, Joseph A. Lawewale, John C. Lane, James Brown, G. D. Mahone, Joseph J. Dias, George Dillingham and J. A. M. Johnson.

The trial lasted all day, ending with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred till Monday.

There was a good deal of fun on the cross-examination of Apana, the Chinese policeman, who testified as an expert regarding the modus operandi of the fa gambling. He said he could pick out a certain ticket from a hundred all alike, but weakened on the proposition when put to a test. When asked to repeat thirty-six words, such as compose a che fa problem, he had better success and the ludicrous terms among which the lucky one is concealed made the courtroom merry.

DEFINITIVE MOTION DROPPED.

John F. Colburn, one of the bondsmen of Edward Vivian Richardson, the alleged defaulting clerk of Honolulu Water Works, has been allowed to answer and he has answered with a general denial of all the allegations in the complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, suing on the bond. By a stipulation between his attorney, C. W. Ashford, and M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, Colburn's demurral and the plaintiff's motion for judgment by default against him were withdrawn and he was allowed to make an answer.

SERVED IN GUATEMALA.

Return of summons has been made from Guatemala City, Guatemala, C. A., in the divorce suit of Marion M. Hoyt, formerly Marion M. Luning (widow), against Sherman W. Hoyt. Service is attested by William Owen, U. S. Vice and Deputy Consul General, as having been made at Guatemala City by F. E. Cadena on August 4, 1904. The ground of libel is non-support, the libellant saying that since her marriage to libellee on March 19, 1903, he "has not contributed in any wise nor in any amount to the support and maintenance of libellant." Hoyt is said to have lucrative employment as a locomotive engineer in Guatemala. The parties have not lived together since June 29, 1903. Mrs. Hoyt in her libel asks that the bonds of matrimony between libellee and herself be dissolved and she be authorized to resume her former name of Marion M. Luning.

CASTLE MAKES CLAIM.

W. R. Castle by his attorneys, Castle & Withington, answers for himself in the suit for foreclosure of mortgage brought by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., against W. C. Achi, Kapilani Estate, Ltd., W. R. Castle and J. M. Monsarrat. Saving all manner of benefit from errors and imperfections in the bill, and making admissions of the truth of certain parts thereof, defendant Castle goes on to allege as follows:

That he is the owner of the premises described in a portion of the bill, viz:

"All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the said district of South Kona known as the Ahupuaa of Kaohe 4, containing an area of 1125 acres, more or less, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 7739 Mahele Award No. 25 to Nabua, having acquired title thereto under deed from W. C. Achi to W. R. Castle, trustee dated the 17th day of April, 1904, recorded in the Registrar's office, Liber 208, pages 88-89, and that in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) the plaintiff herein released from the lien of the mortgage herein sought to be foreclosed to said premises by an instrument dated May 10, 1900, recorded in said Registrar's office, Book 204, pages 368-367," etc.

Defendant alleges that the premises so released are not subject to the lien of the mortgage in question.

He also alleges that he is the owner of all the other premises described in the mortgage and conveyed to Achi by Monsarrat, admitting that these premises are subject to the lien of the mortgage, and alleges that in addition to the said premises he is the owner of all the cattle, horses, pigs and all other chattels on the premises, whether subject to the lien of said mortgage or not.

Finally, he prays that his rights in the premises may be fully protected under any decree which may be made in the premises.

NOT ITS NAME.

Union Oil Company of California, a foreign corporation, by its attorney, L. A. Thurston, files the following plea in abatement in the aforesaid suit of "Territory of Hawaii" by Alexander James Campbell, Treasurer of the Ter-

ritory of Hawaii, plaintiff, vs. Union Oil Company, a corporation, defendant, for the recovery of fees for license to do business in the Territory: "And now comes the Union Oil Company of California, a foreign corporation, duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, against whom the said Territory of Hawaii by Alexander James Campbell, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, has brought the suit herein, under the name of the Union Oil Company, in its own person, and says that it is named and legally called by the name of Union Oil Company of California, and by that name hath always, since the time of its incorporation, hitherto been named and called:

"That it, the said Union Oil Company of California, is not now and never was named or called by the name of Union Oil Company, as by the declaration herein supposed and set forth; and this the said Union Oil Company of California is ready to verify.

"Wherefore it, the said Union Oil Company of California, prays judgment of the said declaration and that the same may be quashed."

COURT NOTES.

Henry Smith, administrator with the will annexed and trustee of the estate of Robert William Holt, deceased, has filed a supplemental account showing receipts of \$2021.39 and payments of \$192.02, making a balance of \$1829.37. The account covers the period from July 1 to Sept. 9, inclusive, of this year.

Judge Gear signed an order giving the Territory of Hawaii by C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, until the 12th inst. to file its brief upon the motion of Cotton Bros. & Co. for a new trial of the suit in which a jury rendered a verdict against them for the value of a Government dredge lost while rented to them.

Execution for \$649.63 in the suit of the von Hamm-Youn Co., Ltd., vs. Noah Kaauhane has been returned by High Sheriff A. M. Brown as wholly unsatisfied, no property belonging to Kaauhane having been found after due and diligent search.

A special term of the United States District Court will be held on Thursday next.

The case against motorman Alfred Bon charged with heedless driving as a result of the collision of his car with the hearse containing the body of Mrs. Joseph was nolle prossed in the police court yesterday the case having been put up to the grand jury. A heavy damage is, it is said, to be filed against the Rapid Transit Company by Joseph. Ah Kin and Lee Yip charged with assault and Morita charged with malicious injury were dismissed on nole prosses.

The case of David Kamai charged with assault and battery with intent to commit rape on Mrs. Lizzie Naone was continued until this morning.

CUTS, BRUISES AND BURNS QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It allays the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Hamakua Ditch.

Col. Parker stated to a number of people on the Kinau recently while en route to Hilo, and while passing the Hawaii coast into which the ditch will empty, that the contract for the work would be let shortly.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Anemias, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle convinces. At all chemists.

REPUBLICAN BIG GUNS ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH

Campaign to Open with Mass Meeting at the Orpheum--Registration Proceeds Rapidly. New Precinct Clubs.

It is all but decided that the first discharge of big guns in the Republican campaign on this island will take place on the evening of Saturday, September 24, at the Orpheum. That is what a sub-committee will recommend to the Republican Central Committee. The projected mass meeting at the time and place mentioned is just one week after the Republican legislative convention of the Island of Oahu. As a matter of course the nominees will be the front of the platform and have the front of the registry blanks, while the third does the recording. Chairman W. T. Rawhins, as one of the two registering members, led the pace yesterday. By a calculation it was found that he registered names at the rate of one for every seventy seconds.

J. H. Nakookoo was denied registration by the board yesterday, on the ground that he had been convicted of a felony and never since restored to civil rights.

A meeting of the Fifth District executive committee was held at its headquarters, opposite the Advertiser office last night, Henry C. Vida, chairman, presiding. The meeting adopted a code of rules and did other business.

A meeting for a similar purpose is called in the eleventh precinct of the Fifth District, to be held at Kalibihina schoolhouse on Tuesday evening. These contemplated new organizations are ordered on account of the cutting up of certain precincts, for

the better convenience of voters, by the Governor in his election proclamation.

Registration of voters at Honolulu Hale, adjacent to the postoffice, Merchant street, has been conducted with great dispatch since the opening on Tuesday. Up till yesterday evening the total number registered was 854. Yesterday's record was 847. Two members of the board work simultaneously in taking the attested individual data upon the registry blanks, while the third does the recording. Chairman W. T. Rawhins, as one of the two

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It is said that the estimate of damage by drought to the crop in Austria is confirmed. Fabricants are buying back sugar sold last May and paying 2s. per cwt. more for it.

Cuban planters have lately intimated that they might be willing to dispose of part of their new crop at around 2s. c. and f. basis 96 degrees test, for

shipment December-February, but no business is reported to have resulted and the planters are now inclined to await further developments before they offer the crop in a large way.

Latest reports of the new Cuba crop are favorable, but the plantings were not much larger than those of last year and, there is no reason to expect a heavy increase in the size of the crop, unless weather conditions favor an unusually long grinding season. The good prices obtained this year have improved the finances of the planters and they are now very actively engaged in making extensive repairs of machinery; also improving and enlarging their factories. One or two new factories are planned, but none are actually building at present.

Louisiana.—The weather in Louisiana during the past week has been hot and sunny, with a cessation of the heavy rains of the previous week. These conditions are exceedingly favorable for sugar cane growth and reports from all sections of the cane belt of the state show that the crop is making exceptional progress. Warm weather, with an occasional shower, is needed for a few weeks longer, followed by cool and dry conditions which will be ideal for increasing the sugar content. The prospects for the crop at present are so favorable that many are predicting a larger crop than any yet produced in Louisiana and the tonnage at present seems to bear this out, but it must be remembered that a warm September and too much rain might diminish the saccharin strength of the canes and an early freeze might make it impossible to save all of the crop.

"I have some trees growing there which demonstrate that rubber will grow as fast here as anywhere on earth. These trees grew at the rate of four inches a week."

"I did not come here asking for any subsidy or exemption from taxes. Since coming I have spent several thousand dollars for the benefit of the merchants."

"In regard to the message that the surveyors brought up, Mr. Pratt said his idea was that I had a small part suitable for my purposes. I wanted the whole valley, but only seventy acres would be suitable for my purposes."

"Before deciding to come I had written to Mr. Boyd, then Commissioner of Public Lands, and received certain information from him. After my arrival Mr. Boyd told me where there were several tracts of land available. I looked them over and finally I settled on a valley on the other side of this island near Waimea.

"Mr. Boyd said the lease was run out and that the Government intended to settle the land. Then I told him just what I wanted. He seemed much interested in my intention and told me to make out my application. Although I said I did not desire publicity in the matter, he gave out my application to the Attorney General to sue me for trespass."

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"In regard to the message that the surveyors brought up, Mr. Pratt said his idea was that I had a small part suitable for my purposes. I wanted the whole valley, but only seventy acres would be suitable for my purposes."

"Before deciding to come I had written to Mr. Boyd, then Commissioner of Public Lands, and received certain information from him. After my arrival Mr. Boyd told me where there were several tracts of land available. I looked them over and finally I settled on a valley on the other side of this island near Waimea.

"Mr. Boyd said the lease was run out and that the Government intended to settle the land. Then I told him just what I wanted. He seemed much interested in my intention and told me to make out my application. Although I said I did not desire publicity in the matter, he gave out my application to the Attorney General to sue me for trespass."

"I have some trees growing there which demonstrate that rubber will grow as fast here as anywhere on earth. These trees grew at the rate of four inches a week."

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JACK ON A PLATFORM

Talk to Hilo Folks On Current Affairs.

to Hawaii. The ocean that surrounds us will be studded with ships of commerce bearing their freight to and from the shores of the Orient. With your breakwater solidly constructed and protecting your harbor there is no reason why Hilo should not have its share of the trans-Pacific trade as well as Honolulu. These ocean traffickers will call here for fuel-coal or oil, as the case may be. You can keep it here just as well as the business men of Honolulu can keep it there. They will need fresh meat, and where can they get it better than the ranches of Hawaii? You have more and better bananas than Honolulu can supply and when the time comes I am quite sure you will be able to furnish all the other fruits and vegetables that your soil can produce. The American people have never failed, no matter how great the emergency, and in such a case, with the additional stimulation of a profitable trade, I am quite sure Hilo will be found ready to supply foreign shipping under the foreign flags, as well as American shipping under the American flag."

Delegate Kuhio was greeted with applause when he took the platform, and after speaking a few words in English he begged leave to make his address in Hawaiian, as the majority of those present were of that race. His general argument was that the Hawaiians could not get anything unless they fell in line with those in power. Of course it followed that the party in power have the giving of the most offices.

He related the experience of McKinley, who was beset by politicians on all sides for political favors, and the wisdom which it required of the President to select his advisers. McKinley chose Mark Hanna because of his influence and the work he could accomplish.

Governor Carter occupied a similar position in Hawaii, and it devolved upon the young men and members of the Young Men's Republican Club to prove their worth and strength. If this organization could control the votes, then they would receive recognition and could demand what they wanted at the hands of the Governor.

He then referred to the claims of the Democrats that Parker would be elected, but from his view of the national situation he assured his hearers that Roosevelt would be the next president.

The Republicans have been in power for many years, and the Hawaiians could not expect to receive consideration of a Republican Congress unless they joined the party in power.

President Pinkham states that the present health conditions in Honolulu are good.

PINKHAM IS INSPECTING ALL PARTS CONSIDERED

Looking Into Health Of the Other Islands.

President L. E. Pinkham, president of the Board of Health, who returned from an official visit to Hilo last Saturday, will go to Kauai the first of the week. His trip will be one of general inspection of health conditions and of hospitals. After making the Kauai trip President Pinkham will pay visits of a similar nature to Maui and Hawaii. The upsetting of the old system of government physicians with their various functions by the cutting down of appropriations brings the twenty and odd districts of the Territory into more direct responsibility of the Board of Health than heretofore.

President Pinkham found the renovation of the Hilo hospital completed and the institution in beautiful order and keeping. "It would almost make one wish to be sick and get in there," the President says, "when the perfect cleanliness and wholesomeness of the hospital are observed."

The quarantining hospital was also found in faultless condition. There are three patients in it under special treatment by Dr. Rice. An elderly woman had a Bible and spectacles on a table by her bedside, which made the scene like a New England farmhouse interior, when Mr. Pinkham visited the hospital.

Owing to the President's intended departure for Kauai it will be necessary to have a meeting of the Board of Health on Monday. So many members were otherwise engaged on Wednesday that a quorum could not be obtained, and there is an accumulation of business in the office which must receive attention.

President Pinkham states that the present health conditions in Honolulu are good.

UNITED STATES MAY PAY FISHERY BILL

By an agreement made at a conference between Attorney General Andrews and attorneys representing claimants in the fishery cases, the Attorney General will pass upon the claims for vested rights in Hawaiian proprietary sea fisheries. Claims of title will be submitted to him and cases in which he finds no merit will be thrown out, subject to appeal to the courts. Where a fishery right is traceable back to an original grant, the case will be submitted to the Circuit Court and decided pro forma.

If the losing party be dissatisfied with the decision, the case may be carried to the Territorial Supreme Court,

whose decision may also be a pro forma one, so as to speed the case up to the Federal Supreme Court for determination.

Fishery rights finally established will, under the Organic Act, be subject to condemnation proceedings brought by the Attorney General. The judgments would be payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, first having to be voted for payment by the Legislature. Questioned on the supposition that the Legislature might deem the expenditure as one the Territory could not afford, the Attorney General says he supposes that then the owners of vested fishery rights would continue to enjoy them until the United States Congress provided other means for buying them out.

All of the claimants in the Territory were not represented at the conference with the Attorney General. Some of those not appearing have their cases pending in other circuits.

KENTUCKY'S BEAUTY AND HER ROMANCE

The "most beautiful woman in Kentucky" is a visitor in Honolulu at present, a through passenger on the transport Thomas. Mrs. Dr. Purnell, wife of an army surgeon, carries the title and her appearance bears out the epithet.

There is a romance surrounding Mrs. Purnell, a fact which seems to visit all Kentucky girls, for less than a year ago she was betrothed to Lieut. Rodman, U. S. N., nephew of Capt. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., formerly attached to the Honolulu Naval Station. Their betrothal followed a romantic episode wherein Lieut. Rodman had addressed a letter to the "most beautiful woman in Kentucky," and a diplomatic postmaster had delivered it to Miss Terry, as she was then known.

However, the engagement was broken, and her hand was bestowed upon Dr. Purnell, U. S. N., one of the notable instances where the army defeated the navy.

MAUI WELCOMES THE GOVERNOR

Governor Carter has been received with the glad hand on Maui. At Lahaina a shore boat decked with Japanese lanterns that defied the spray and American flags which fluttered proudly in the breeze came out to bear the Governor ashore with the committee in attendance. The whole harbor front was ablaze with lanterns and jubilee bonfires while private citizens illuminated their grounds in honor of the executive visit. Bombs were fired and firecrackers exploded while the crowd on the wharf barely gave him room to press through the throng to the hotel where mounted on a table he harangued seven hundred eager and appreciative listeners.

On Thursday, after a day spent into looking into Lahaina's needs, a fine luau was spread at four o'clock at which speechmaking followed the disposal of the provender. Then a trip around Eastern Maui was taken, the Governor being due at Wailuku this morning. This evening a luau is given at the residence of C. B. Wells, followed by another tomorrow and yet another at Keanae when he arrives in the Hana district. Other festivities are being arranged.

BILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED—Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be warded off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy. In this way with perfect success. Purchased by all Dealers and Druggists. Remedy Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii

First National Bank will soon take a trip to the mainland. F. C. Atherton will manage the bank in his absence. By the Nevedan, which is expected to sail from Kauai on the 4th, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aiken of Makawao and Mr. J. J. Hair of Hamakauapoko will depart for San Francisco.

It is rumored that at a recent Home Rule meeting at Pulehuluh, Kula, only two members of the party were present. Most of the former members have joined the 8th precinct Republican Club.

A partial solar eclipse was witnessed on Maui between 8 and 10 a. m. yesterday morning. At 10:15 the shadow had entirely disappeared.

Weather—Cooler on account of the return of the trade winds.

WHEN TRAINS HAD NO SCHEDULES

A most interesting relic was turned up here several days ago while employees at the Pennsylvania depot were clearing away an old case, in which had been stored a number of records. It is the first book of rules issued by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway. When the book was issued the road was 472 miles long, but the official time card gives the correct length now at 468 miles. Forty-five years ago, when this book was first given to the trainmen, the train dispatcher was an unknown quantity.

For Senators, S. E. Kalama of Maui and A. N. Hayesden of Lahaina.

For Representatives, W. J. Coelho of Wailuku, George Cope of Kula, Rev. John Kalino of Hamakauapoko, Moses K. Nakama of Molokai, W. P. Haia of Hana, and Philip Pall of Lahaina.

One great merit of the foregoing ticket is that every locality of the representative district has been consulted and its wishes in regard to legislative candidates have been complied with. J. W. Kalino was present in the convention holding the proxy of W. E. Bell of Wailuku, and was a strong factor in making some of the nominations. The vote for John Kalino was a close one, receiving 17 votes to 16 for J. Hapai Nui.

An executive committee of eight to manage the coming campaign was elected as follows: H. P. Baldwin of Puunene, chairman; T. N. K. Keola of Wailuku, secretary; T. M. Church of Paia, treasurer; A. N. Kepoikai of Wailuku, J. N. Newcombe of Lahaina, W. A. McKay of Wailuku, Edgar Morton of Makawao, and George O. Cooper of Hana.

GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

On Wednesday night the Governor and party arrived at Lahaina and on Thursday were given a most enthusiastic reception by Lahaina people, a grand luau in the courthouse grounds and a dance in the courthouse in the evening being the prominent features of the celebration.

Wednesday and Thursday nights were spent at Manager L. Barkhausen's residence. On Friday there was a journey to Honolulu where another fine luau was the event of the day. Friday night was spent at Honolulu Ranch.

Toddy Governor Carter and suite are to attend luau at Kahakuloa, Wailea and Wailuku. Sunday will probably be spent in Kula, at "Kulamana," the residence of J. P. Cooke.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Yesterday evening the September gathering of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the residence of Manager and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Puunene, and was attended by a large number of people conveyed to and from by trains from Wailuku, Kahului, Kihei, Paia and other parts of Central Maui.

The large lanai lighted by electricity was fitted with a roomy stage at one end built especially for the occasion.

Every number of the following program was most excellently rendered:

Piano Solo—... Mrs. Nicholson.

Vocal Solo—... Mrs. Boeck.

Violin Solo—... F. W. Schultz.

Vocal Solo—... H. W. Baldwin.

Reading—... H. P. Baldwin.

Vocal Solo—... Rev. Wm. Ault.

Piano Solo—... Miss Sheffield.

A Comedy in 2 Acts entitled "Mr. Bob."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mr. Bob—... Miss Ethel Smith.

Aunt Becky—... Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. Katherine—... Miss Agnes Fleming.

Patty, a servant—... Miss Cunningham.

Mr. Brown—... George Keeney.

Philip, Katherine's brother—... H. W. Baldwin.

Jenkins the butler—... W. O. Aiken.

NOTES.

Five hundred people are spoken of as likely to attend the Governor's luau in Kula on the 13th. There is also mention of a champagne dinner at Nahiku later on in his tour.

The Board of Registration begin its work on Molokai on Friday.

At the Puunene Republican local convention of last week Charles Wilcox of Kula was one of the candidates for representative but was beaten by Geo. Copp.

There is a rumor current, whether a joke or not it is difficult to decide, that James L. Coke of Wailuku has just celebrated his 29th birthday. If this is true he has no chance to run as senator, for the Organic Act stipulates that a senator must be at least 30 years of age.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Luther Severance left Puunene for Lahaina on their way to their Hilo home. They were accompanied to Lahaina by Mrs. S. L. Austin of Honolulu. Mr. Severance has been much benefited by the use of the Florida rays.

Inspector of Schools Chas. W. Baldwin, who has been making a brief visit to Hilo, departed for Hawaii by this week's Kinau.

Cashier C. D. Lusk of the Wailuku

WEST HAWAII CONVENTION

Details of the Party. Love Feast Over There.

(Staff Correspondence.)

KAILUA, Sept. 8.—The Mauna Loa arrived this morning bringing delegates to the Republican West Hawaii district convention from Kau and Kona districts. The convention was called to order in the court house which was decorated with flags.

Senator J. D. Paris presided and stated the object of the meeting. On the platform with the chairman was Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, bedecked with leis, the offerings of natives along the route from Hookena to Kailua. About twenty delegates were present, and many proxies were present.

The chair stated that according to rule the East and West Hawaii districts should meet jointly for the selection of nominees for senates, but owing to the difficulty of so meeting, it had been agreed that each district would endorse one another's selections. On the third of September the Hilo district convention had passed a resolution that if West Hawaii would endorse Senator J. T. Brown, as the selection of the Hilo district convention for Senator, they would endorse the majority selection of West Hawaii.

J. K. Nahale, the "Mark Hanna of West Hawaii," moved that the convention endorse J. T. Brown. The motion carried unanimously.

Geo. P. Kamauha, one of the strongest Hawaiian Republicans on the west shore and who had been in the lead of the race for the Senatorial nomination, arose, and in an enthusiastic speech, nominated George C. Hewitt of Wailuku, Kau, as the Senatorial candidate. The speaker said that Mr. Hewitt was a man well fitted by business experience and knowledge of public affairs as the right man to fill the right place.

J. K. Nahale, in seconding the nomination, called attention to what the Republican party stood for in Hawaii. He believed that the party had made good in all that the platform had expressed, and said that with George Hewitt representing West Hawaii, the big island's best interests would be guarded. He said the Republican party, at least on Hawaii, stood for three principles and the administration had carried them out. There were citizen labor, lands for school income and liberal homesteading law.

He admired the stand taken by the Carter administration in enforcing the citizen labor law, and cited the Oahu and Hookena roads as instances where Hawaiian had been entirely substituted for Japanese labor. In conclusion he said that Hewitt had the confidence of the administration and he would be the friend of the Hawaiians.

Chairman Paris said that Mr. Hewitt was no stranger in Hawaii, that all his interests were in the big island and he had also married a Hawaiian.

A rising and unanimous vote of the convention made Mr. Hewitt the West Hawaii candidate. Mr. Hewitt called the convention for the honor conferred upon him and hoped to win out in the election.

The nomination of candidates for the House of Representatives was then in order. Mr. Holstein, permanent chairman of the Republican Territorial convention in Hilo, was put in nomination. At this juncture a recess was taken as Secretary Atkinson had to leave in the Mauna Loa for Lahaina. The Secretary was given a rousing ovation upon his departure both from the convention and at the wharf, where an aged Hawaiian oiled long and enthusiastically in his honor.

A. P. TAYLOR.

SECRETARY JACK ON HIS TRAVELS

Secretary Atkinson and his secretary James Lloyd, who have been touring the Island of Hawaii, joined the Inter-Island company's flagship Mauna Loa at Kailua and left it again at Lahaina, where they were to join Governor Carter and proceed with him on a tour of Maui. While at Kailua the Secretary sent a wireless message to the Governor at Maui and in three-quarters of an hour had received a reply instructing Atkinson to land at Lahaina.

Secretary Atkinson made his first official trip on the Mauna Loa when he went from Kailua to Lahaina, and was so pleased with the vessel, its excellent service and its genial captain and purser, that he wondered why he had never before made a trip on the steamer.

The Secretary's tour after leaving Hilo was to join George Hewitt at Glenwood from which place both drove in Mr. Hewitt's buggy to the Volcano House where they were entertained at luncheon by Manager Bridgwood in company with the "Syndicate" composed of three jolly sea captains from the ships Tuhie Starbuck and Fort George and bark St. Katherine. They then proceeded to Kau, stopping overnight at Kapalama Ranch as the guests of Julian Moncarat, thence to Pahala and then to Waiohine where Mr. Hewitt entertained the Secretary at his attractive home, the first place in Waiohine. Last Tuesday they drove over the lava road to Hookena and thence by easy stages to Kailua.

On the whole journey the secretary investigated matters of public moment and listened to complaints and suggestions, and planted advice wherever he thought it would do the most good.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Fernandez have issued invitations for the weddinng of their daughter Minerva Umi-kalakau and Mr. Staney A. Cutler, to take place Monday evening September 19, at 8:30 o'clock, Beckley street, Kailua.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : SEPTEMBER 18

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

The Republican Territorial Convention at Hilo grasped the situation in Hawaii, which has been fully exploited in the columns of the Advertiser, when it incorporated into the local platform a strong resolution in favor of the application of suitable parts of the public lands to permanent immigration and settlement. The party, therefore, is formally committed to a policy that, if faithfully and energetically pursued, will do more to advance our solid interests and to introduce a population fitted for self-government than all the sporadic efforts that are contemplated in other directions. The Hawaiian future, in its internal aspects, is inextricably bound up with agriculture and horticulture.

The lengthy visit of Governor Carter, accompanied by Land Commissioner Pratt and Forester Hosmer, to the Island of Maui, is an opportunity for the careful observation of facts that will doubtless be improved. It is gratifying to know that the tour is in the interest, not of paternalism, but of Americanism. When the present Emperor of Germany ascended the throne, he made royal "progresses" through his dominions, during which, treating himself as the father of his people by "Divine Right," he showed a most gracious and conciliatory spirit and a sincere desire for individual and national elevation. This was the antithesis of Americanism, as illustrated, among other things, by the tours of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, which were designed for and had the effect of bringing the national administration into direct touch with the masses. Governor Carter has taken strong ground in favor of the American conception of government, and seeks, without reference to party, not merely personal contact with his constituents, especially including the natives, but to investigate actual conditions and aid in the development of our diversified resources and in enlarging the body of industrious and wealth-producing citizens.

These purposes that will attract public approval. No more important matter is before the Territorial government than the adoption and the steady application of a policy that will promote small farming. The Governor and his associates, both of whom are necessarily specialists in their co-ordinating spheres of action, will be enabled to inspect the opportunities for horticulture and agriculture.

These matters are "up to" the Governor and his coadjutors in the administration, and it may be reasonably anticipated that definite conclusions reached in Maui will have their influence on the land treatment accorded to other parts of the territory. The pledge of the Republican Convention will undoubtedly be kept.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISER LENA.

The case of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena is an interesting one. She has evidently been coursing along the track of the trans-Pacific liners and, being without news for some time, has gone to San Francisco to get it. Suspicion that she is not disabled, as her commander claims, has led Admiral Goodrich and a force of inspectors to go on board to make a personal examination. If disabilities exist, it is a nice question as to whether the Lena can stay in port and repair without disarming and laying by until the war is over. The American auxiliary cruiser Yale, in the war of 1898, was permitted to repair in a French port and then go; but in the present war China, Germany and France have compelled the scattered refugee ships from Port Arthur to choose between leaving port or going out of commission.

It is quite possible, in case the Lena leaves San Francisco, that she may drop in at Honolulu. We doubt the theory that she is in these waters to meet the Baltic fleet, because that armada could not arrive here much under six weeks and it does not need the Lena—a converted transport—in its business. An interesting probability is that she left Vladivostok to watch for the American Maru and Seattle ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and to overhaul neutrals under the modified terms of the Czar's recent ukase; and that, as respects her future movements, she wants fresh orders. These she may get at San Francisco from the Russian ambassador.

The tide is turning away from Judge Parker now and President Roosevelt's chances are apparently as good as McKinley's were in 1900. Two facts operate to defeat the Judge: first the apathy of the Bryan element; second the decision of the great business interests to stand for the party whose declarations on the money question are candid and orthodox. President Roosevelt is not precisely loved and neither is Judge Parker for that matter; but the Republican party and its leader stand for what they did four years and eight years ago and are in a position to get the same support which, in those years, carried both to triumph. The recent election in Vermont shows how the current is tending.

RESULTS OF STRIKE.

An object lesson of the destructive effects of strike is furnished in reports of comparative receipts of live stock during July at five western markets, made to the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the extent to which this branch of domestic commerce has been affected by the packing-house strike. Comparing July of this year with July of last year, there has been a decrease of over a million head of live stock, or from 2,620,046 head in 1903 to 1,554,451 head in 1904 at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. Cattle receipts fell off 42 per cent; calves, 54 per cent; hogs, 38 per cent; sheep, 40 per cent, and horses and mules, 9 per cent. In the number of cars of stock handled the month's record shows a decrease in traffic of railroads from 52,762 cars in July, 1903, to 30,741 cars in July, 1904, or a loss of 41 per cent.

In the receipts of animals there was a shrinkage, comparing July of this year with July of last year, of 37.3 per cent at Chicago, 48.4 per cent at Kansas City, 52.4 per cent at Omaha, and 30.9 per cent at St. Louis and 44.4 per cent at St. Joseph. The shrinkage in carloads was 41.9 per cent at Chicago, 41.1 per cent at Kansas City, 52.4 per cent at Omaha, 31.8 per cent at St. Louis and 45.9 per cent at St. Joseph.

The returns from the markets taken separately show as a rule that while receipts fell off rapidly local consumption was still more notably reduced. At Chicago, for instance, city use and local consumption were only one-half that of July, 1903, at Kansas City less than half, at Omaha 60 per cent less, and at St. Joseph 59 per cent.

Comparing receipts for seven months at these five markets, the total of this year was on July 31 still well in advance of either that of 1902 or 1903. Chicago's arrivals were slightly ahead of 1903, but below those of 1902, and Omaha and St. Joseph dropped below the receipts of 1903. St. Louis ran far ahead of 1903. Kansas City had a narrow margin left in favor of this season's receipts.

Another phase of commercial importance in the state of cut-meat stocks at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Milwaukee. The average of stocks on hand at the end of each of the first six months of this year was 281,165,126 pounds, while the total at the end of July was 268,457,558 pounds. The extent of shrinkage in cut-meat stocks was therefore only 4.5 per cent from the average for the first half of the year. The shrinkage in local consumption of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph was 55.3 per cent, comparing corresponding periods. The consumption of hogs alone averaged at these four markets during the first six months of the year 1,048,250 head monthly, compared with 469,822 head in July, or a decrease of 55.2 per cent.

THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

One of the two most interesting questions of the war is where the northern Japanese army will stop. Its leaders are too astute to be lured on, far from their base, in a region to which the enemy's railroad is all the time bringing hostile re-enforcements. Will the Japanese stop at Mukden, fortifying the passes beyond and harassing the enemy with small raids, or will they feel secure in looking for a more northward base? Mukden was the limit of their northern occupation in 1895. Yet to round out this campaign scientifically they need Harbin, 300 miles further on and the junction of the main Manchurian railway line with the Vladivostok division. Possessed of that strategic point they might snap their fingers at Russia—if well entrenched—and cut off Vladivostok from its source of supplies.

But 300 miles north of Mukden means 550 miles from Dairen and 1,150 miles from Nagasaki—a long way from one's base, though a short enough distance as compared to that of the Russians from their principal depots of supply. Are the Japanese prepared to go that far and leave men enough entrenched at Kuirin, Mukden, LiaoYang, Antung and Feng-wang-Cheng, not forgetting the passes between, to ensure a retreat without disaster? If there is any truth in the statement that Kuropatkin will be re-enforced by October with 192,000 men and 1,100 guns, then Japan will need a very much larger force than she has in the field at present. In the meantime what? Will Japan march on or hold fast? Will she unhesitatingly extend her lines of take the defensive? It is a question upon which the siege of Port Arthur may exercise some influence.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of S. T. Alexander removes one of the most useful and remarkable men in the ranks of the builders of Hawaii. He it was who refused to be discouraged by the early obstacles in the way of sugar culture and, by his optimism, no less than by his energy and public spirit did more than any other man, perhaps, to create the staple industry of these islands. His example will tend to encourage others who are meeting similar difficulties in the establishment of other lines of specialized agriculture here.

Mr. Alexander differed from many of his associates in the sugar industry in that, when he had gathered a fortune, he decided to make the most of life rather than of his opportunities for getting more money. He retired early from active business and went about seeing the world, broadening his mind and gaining fresh experiences, not neglecting, withal, the opportunities to do his fellow-men a good turn. His last long journey drew heavily on his physical powers and he succumbed to an operation which younger men might easily have survived. His body rests in South Africa, far from home—indeed in almost the exact antipodes of Hawaii—a place of sepulture which singularly befits one whose eager spirit ranged so far.

THE REPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

About three-quarters of a century ago, the Reverend John Todd, a noted Doctor of Divinity in the Congregational Church, wrote a paper, in which he described a world and its inhabitants, made by chance. The article was amusing, but it taught one of the deepest lessons that mankind needs. All the existing order of things—the stratification of the rocks, the ocean currents, the winds, the entire adjustment of organized Nature—was jumbled into a promiscuous chaos, in which law and system were hopelessly disarranged. Men's arms and legs were scattered over different parts of the body; the positions of the head and the heart, of the lungs and the liver, were reversed. The eyes were frequently set into the feet, the mouth gaped from the pit of the stomach, the organs of hearing protruded from the ribs, and no two individuals corresponded in the locations of their constituent parts.

This grotesque description practicalized the modern theory of anarchy which literally means confusion or disorder, but, as promulgated by Pierre Joseph Proudhon between 1840 and 1855, and by Bakunin, the founder of Russian nihilism and also the promulgator of anarchistic socialism in the south of Europe, is the antithesis of government and the supercession of law by individual will. Its keynote is violence and its favorite method murder. In a book called "The Dynamiter," which had a great vogue, the fundamental sentiment of anarchy is well expressed: "A torpedo," cried Zero brightening, "a torpedo in the Thames! Superb, dear fellow! I recognize in you the marks of an accomplished anarchist."

It is a remarkable, though not unusual fact that, in its struggle to put down authority and power, anarchy should have exaggerated the evils it was designed to suppress and have been organized into the most mysterious and the most absolute combination that has ever been devised. There are different classes of anarchists. Some are of a benevolent type and repudiate the doctrine of assassination as an end, though practically accepting it as a means. Others regard the knife, the bullet, the explosive, as agencies to be employed at intervals and in emergencies. The mass of men, however, who have been drawn into the movement, consider the murder of rulers and statesmen, deliberately calculated and unflinchingly executed, their principal instrumental agency. The net result is that, in order to revolutionize the conception of God and the Moral Law and all modes of government, through which order personal rights, subordination and property are protected and civilization and progress advanced, the worst form of despotism, in which each man below the central authority is a mere automaton, is maintained.

The developer of anarchy among the discontented masses in Europe, who, to cure the ills they have, "would fly to others that they know not of," is not perhaps surprising but it is marked. Nor is it singular that parts of the United States should have become centers of the insidious crusade against humanity. In this country, where the tongue and the press are free and unrestrained, except by penalties rarely inflicted for degeneration into unbridled license, the opportunities for international conspiracies are unequalled. Under British institutions, Leicester square has been to some extent and still is a converging point for revolutionary committees. British law, however, amended and improved as occasion demands, while guarding the proper exercise of individual liberty, has become more and more a safeguard to foreign governments and communities. There, while requisitions for political offences are prohibited, the plotters against life can be arrested and punished on the spot where their criminal schemes were concocted. New Jersey in this country has become a seat of anarchistic villainies, projected in security and carried out with precision. Other states, and even the territories, equally eligible.

An itemized list of political assassinations and attempts at assassination has been recently published which, if correct, as presumptively it is, throws a lurid light upon the growth of anarchy, since 1789. From that year to 1860, there were five murders of statesmen and rulers. Since 1860, eliminating the less important instances, nine conspicuous examples have occurred. Three Presidents of the United States, a Sultan of Turkey, a Czar of Russia, a President of France, a Shah of Persia, an Empress of Austria, and a King of Italy, have been mercilessly butchered. Of course, not all of these cases are to be directly connected with the progress of anarchy, but each is traceable to the spirit of which systematized anarchy is the exponent. Booth was possessed with the idea that the pistol was more serviceable than his construction of the Constitution. Guiteau, in some respects unique, was nevertheless filled with revolutionary doctrines. Coxcomb was singularly befit one whose eager spirit ranged so far.

The claim is made that Kuropatkin won at LiaoYang because he got away. But was he trying to get away? Here is the preliminary statement of Russian plans made on August 20th in a cablegram from St. Petersburg:

The Birward Vladomotti publishes a special dispatch, stating that "events of the highest importance are in preparation at LiaoYang. The forthcoming fight there will decide the fate of the Japanese."

Well, the fight came and the Japanese have LiaoYang.

People who have news or advertisements to send the Advertiser through the mail should address their letters to the Advertiser and not to any individual connected with it. Editors and reporters are frequently absent from the office for a day or more and letters containing matter for immediate use sent to them have to await their return.

It need not surprise any one if a Japanese cruiser should turn up in these waters soon to look after the Lena.

THE yellow press, under the control of an American who has since aspired to the Presidency. Alexander of Russia and Humbert of Italy may also be included among the selected victims of the anarchistic autocracy. Analyzed with logical exactness, there are few of the tragedies recorded in the list, or of the futile attempts that have been so numerous, that cannot be justly ascribed to the teachings of anarchy.

The recent killing of the Governor of Finland may have had a different source, but the murder of a Russian Minister of State, however personally obnoxious, was effected through Nihilism, which is simply anarchy localized and through palpable misgovernment, clothed with a certain degree of deceptive plausibility.

In no part of the world is anarchy so repugnant to history, to government, to the settled habits and practices of the people as in the United States, where the regulated sovereignty of man is the political basis. Notwithstanding occasional, too frequent, aberrations, resulting from local or transitory causes, the very genius of law and order has pervaded the American people from the colonial days to the present. The recognition of personal rights, of the rights of minorities, of the rights appertaining to property—the utmost freedom of thought, speech and action, consistent with the maintenance and advancement of civilized society—is imbedded in our constitutional system and has thus far overcome and removed every obstacle as it has been successively unfolded. Here anarchy has no possible justification, excuse or palliation; indeed it has none anywhere. Civilized mankind is in arms against it on the two continents which prominently stand for enlightenment and progress. Education and the enfranchising elements of modern industry and achievements are slowly eradicating its poison from the human breast.

It is peculiarly appropriate, however, that in this inspiring home of humanity, this post-graduate school for the nations, anarchy in every disguise should be met at the entrance door and turned back, and that its machinations within our boundaries should be penetrated and extirpated. Something in this direction has already been done by Congress and the President, and executive action in our ports has been prompt and decided. Theoretical anarchists, with characteristic inconsistency professing the sentiments of fraternity, have been excluded, because it is by them that the criminal brutality of the practical anarchists has been inspired, though not directed. Stern and more radical measures of repression are needed and will be devised and enforced. The time must be expedited when our industrial population shall be liberated from the delusion, the stealth, the remorselessness of political murders, and when a President of the United States shall be as unrestricted in his person as the humblest citizen of the Republic.

Despite Governor Carter's expressed desire to have a quiet trip for public business only, the Maui people are receiving him with bombs, music and lusus. This is a survival of the methods employed in the old days to honor the King. It would surprise our Hawaiian friends to see a Governor of California or Ohio or of Virginia or New York going about with no other attention than any well-bred gentleman expects and without public ceremony. That is the American way, but we cannot have it here while those who took part in the old royal pageants still live. Governor Carter, though far more anxious to inspect roads and bridges than to sit at lusus, must put in a good share of his time losing sleep and ruining his digestion.

A ruling of the Treasury department sustains Collector Stackable in fining Captain Gilroy of the steamer Argyll \$100 for carrying passengers without a license. Captain Gilroy claimed that the law had been compiled with when the members of a party brought here from San Francisco signed the articles as belonging to the crew. Little boys were articed as seamen and little girls as stewardesses.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

An alleged Korean thief was brought down from Ewa yesterday.

Hamakua reports the discovery in a cave of a gigantic Hawaiian mummy.

Mrs. Mackenzie has sold her interest in the Phakau plantation to H. R. Bryant for \$16,000.

Some of the Hawaiians in the Fifth District have asked E. R. Adams to stand for Senator and he has consented.

The money has arrived to pay the National Guard for its June encampment. Payrolls will be signed this morning at 8:45.

The Federal Government refuses to remit the fine of \$200 paid by J. M. Riggs because Mrs. Riggs paid passage to the coast on a foreign vessel.

P. Maurice McMahon wants to leave for Mexico on Tuesday but may stay to transcribe his stenographic notes in the Pacific Hardware & Steel Company's case.

Clinton Boyce, who stole a typewriter from the Advertiser office got two months on the reef for larceny in the second degree in police court yesterday. Kamai, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Naone, was discharged.

Bids for printing the Revised Laws of Hawaii, prepared by the Code Commission, were opened by Chief Justice Frear at the office of the Secretary of the Territory yesterday. They were respectively for 1000, 1250 and 1500 copies. The Commission recommended that the bid of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., for 1250 copies, be accepted and the bids were telegraphed to Secretary Atkinson with the recommendation.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Estate which escaped the inheritance tax will be paid up, so Commissioner Smith says.

Hayabata will be put on trial for murder before Judge Gear this morning. As the jury panel in attendance had but three or four over twelve men to spare, it is likely a special venire will early be required.

The Governor's report, going forward to the Secretary of the Interior by tomorrow's mail, is typewritten on heavy paper, gilt-edged and bordered, the leaves being neatly bound in a volume at the bindery of the Hawaiian Gazette Co.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Mrs. W. W. Dimond has returned to town from Nu'u.

James Lloyd, secretary to Secretary Atkinson, returned yesterday from Hilo on the Mauna Loa.

Miss Leslie returned yesterday on the Mauna Loa from Napoopoo where she has been visiting for several weeks.

E. H. Paine, who has been rustinating in Naselua, Kau, for the past ten days, returned yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

It is expected that the Kihau will arrive here at her usual time this morning, although she left for Hilo a day late.

General Kaubau, ordered to command an army under General Kuopatkin, passed through Honolulu three years ago.

Manager Emil A. Berndt of W. W. Dimond & Co. will leave for the Coast in the Manchuria on the 24th inst., to be absent six weeks.

There is absolutely no basis for the rumor that the Hawaiian Agricultural Company intends to make any change in the management of Pahala plantation.

GRINBAUM'S BIG CLAIM

Cross Bill for \$400,000 in Hana Plantation Equity Suit.

To the bill for foreclosure of a mortgage and for appointment of a receiver, of Sigmund Grinbaum and Charles Altachul, complainants, vs. Hana Plantation Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., and Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, respondents; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., file an answer and cross bill.

This respondent denies that the mortgage of December 12, 1894, covers or is a lien on the sugar mill and sugar manufacturing plant, railway, rolling stock and any personal property acquired after the mortgage was given, and denies that the mortgage covers, includes or is a lien on the crops of sugar cane now growing on the lands in question.

M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., admits that it has an interest by lien on all the personal property of the Hana Plantation Co. in the district of Hana, but denies that such lien is inferior to the lien of complainants under the mortgage of December 12, 1894, alleging on the contrary that its mortgage is a superior lien.

This respondent further answering and complaining against the plaintiffs and the respondents, the Hana Plantation Co. and the Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, sets up an agreement that the Hana Plantation Co. made with M. S. Grinbaum & Co. on or about August 12, 1899, a copy of which is annexed.

On or about August 12, 1899, the Hana Plantation Co. appointed M. S. Grinbaum & Co. its general agent and manager in the Hawaiian Islands for the term of eight years from that date, with the full power to manage the business of the Hana Plantation Co. subject to the control and direction of its board of directors, to cultivate and extract sugar from the crops growing on the lands mentioned, in the Island of Maui, and the whole thereof (except when prevented from so doing by reason of strikes, acts of God, war, or when the employment of labor for the purposes stated would be detrimental to the interests of the Hana Plantation Co., or when the price of labor for such purposes was so dear that the employment of labor would render unprofitable the business of the Hana Plantation Co.) and to preserve and prepare the sugar for market and shipment, and M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., accepted said agency and employment.

The Hana Plantation Co. promised and gave the exclusive right to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., to sell and dispose of the sugar in any of the markets of the world, and agreed that M. S. Grinbaum & Co. should have as compensation four per cent of the gross amount of all sales of its crops of sugar, and authorized and empowered its agent to advance such sum or sums as might be necessary to manage and conduct the business, plantations and properties of the planting company named, which advances Hana Plantation Co. promised to repay to M. S. Grinbaum & Co. with interest at six per cent per annum from the date of making such advances, and further agreed that M. S. Grinbaum & Co. should have a lien on all personal property of Hana Plantation Co. then in possession and which might thereafter come into possession of Hana Plantation Co. for advances of every kind, and further empowered the agent to sell without notice, at either public or private sale, the whole or any part of the crops (either before or after harvest) and apply the proceeds to the payment of any such advances.

M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., claims that it has carried out its part of the agreement, and made large advances to Hana Plantation Co., which is indebted to it in the sum of about \$400,000. The exact amount cannot be stated because the general plantation accounts are kept in Honolulu, while certain accounts of advances, interest payments and sugars on the way or sold are kept in San Francisco. Under the agreement this respondent claims and asserts a lien for all such advances by it made to Hana Plantation Co., together with interest, on all the personal properties, crops and sugar of the Hana Plantation Co., and alleges that the same ought to be sold to satisfy the indebtedness of Hana Plantation Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd.

The Grinbaum corporation prays that it be adjudged and decreed to have a lien on all mills, machinery, railways, crops of sugar cane and all personal property of the Hana Plantation Co. and that subject to any prior liens, said personal property be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of the indebtedness of Hana Plantation Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., that an account be taken under direction of the court of such indebtedness, and that the respondent Hana Plantation Co. be decreed to pay the indebtedness to this respondent; and that in default of payment the Hana Plantation Co. and all persons claiming under it may be forever barred and foreclosed of all equity

of redemption in the property; and that the property be sold under decree of the court, and that the proceeds, after deducting expenses, including reasonable counsel fees, be applied to the payment of the said indebtedness, and that judgment for any balance remaining unpaid be entered.

It is also prayed that a receiver be appointed with the usual powers, and that the powers given to any receiver appointed at the instance of the plaintiffs be broadened and extended to cover and protect the rights of M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., and to take charge of all the property of Hana Plantation Co., both real and personal, and preserve and conserve the same, etc.

W. Austin Whiting is attorney for this respondent and claimant.

PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL

Miss Davison, the school agent, met the Royal school teachers yesterday and discussed plans for making the school still more efficient. The teachers will move into the new building as soon as it is ready, so as to allow the old buildings to be removed and the grounds beautified. Mrs. Tucker classified the pupils yesterday for music classes. The Royal school will be the largest public school on the Islands by next January, and with so many Hawaiian voices it should take the lead in music.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT REGISTERED

Four hundred and four voters were registered yesterday, bringing the total registration to date to 1723, which is about 25 per cent. of the voting strength of Oahu.

On October 8, the last day for registering, the Board will sit from 7 a.m. to midnight.

On Monday next the Board will start on its tour of Oahu.

REMOVING LANTANA FROM COLLEGE HILLS

The trustees of Oahu College are clearing all real estate holdings of the college in College Hills of lantana. A large gang of men are working and the appearance of the suburb is being greatly improved.

NAONE IS IN MORE PILIKIA

Another chapter in the strenuous family life of the Naone family was enacted last night. The Naones, Philip and his wife, have been much in evidence in Police Court circles during the past few days in their attempts to have David Kamal convicted of assault on Mrs. Naone. It was distinctly proved in the Police Court that the battered condition of Mrs. Naone was due to her husband's fists and not Kamal's. With this evidence it was put up to the grand jury to investigate as to whether the Naones were guilty of conspiracy against Kamal.

Last night Officer Hailoa heard suspicious noises arising from the Naone residence on South street and proceeded thence. There he found Naone pounding his wife and arrested him for assault and battery. On the way to the Police Station in a hick the prisoner told the officer that he wished to see a lawyer, and snatching his infant from his grandmother's arms leaped to the street. The officer followed and Naone fell down with the baby while trying to escape through the alleyway leading to the Union saloon. He was at once recaptured and is now reposing in the tanks awaiting his hearing in Police Court today.

In Police Court

You Chong, M. S. S. and M. Vierra were up in Police Court yesterday morning, charged with selling liquor without a license. You Chong pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs. The cases of the other two will be heard tomorrow. Kamal, charged with violating Section 78, Penal Law, had his case nolle prossed. Ben Amino, charged with assault and battery, on Pak Chee, who alleges false imprisonment, will have his case heard to-morrow.

The list of drunks was swelled by a number from the transport. Among "those present" who were fined \$1 and costs each were J. Conway, Herben, M. Neil, Ed Ryan, Kahau No. 2, Sam McCandless, Pila Mona, Tony Torres, Pete Sweeney and H. Trever.

Leakai (w) had his charge nolle prossed also.

The charges of drunkenness against Lyon and Smith were nolle prossed.

W. Kahau, who is up for assault and

battery on his wife, will be tried to-

DEATH OF S. T. ALEXANDER OCCURS IN SOUTH AFRICA



THE LATE S. T. ALEXANDER.

S. T. Alexander, the senior member of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin of San Francisco and Honolulu, died in or near Cape Town, South Africa, on September 11, after an accident which required the amputation of one of his feet. The deceased was buried at Cape Town by his daughter, Miss Annie Alexander, who had accompanied him on his recent travels in Africa.

The news of the death of Mr. Alexander came yesterday morning in a cablegram to Alexander & Baldwin from Miss Alexander. The details of the accident are lacking save that a falling rock crushed Mr. Alexander's ankle, necessitating amputation of the foot. He survived the operation eight hours. Miss Alexander told of the disposition of the remains and said that she would leave for Oakland, California, on September 16.

It had been Mr. Alexander's absorbing ambition to travel in South Africa, and to follow in the footsteps of Henry M. Stanley, the explorer. His original

purpose was to follow the Stanley trail as closely as possible, and to this end he read, with minute attention, to the geographical aspect of Africa, all of Stanley's works on the subject. He also

secured a large amount of other data concerning Africa in general, and in the end modified his plans, intending to follow along part of Stanley's course, and to use all modern methods of transportation, including the railway, and the steamers on the inland lakes.

In company with Rev. Thos. L. Gulick and his daughter Annie, as well as a large company of carriers, Mr. Alexander plunged into Africa in March. On the journey Rev. Mr. Gulick became ill and died.

The African expedition was the last of a long series of travels about the world, cuttings which occupied Mr. Alexander's attention for the past fifteen years. He had first travelled to Scotland, England and Ireland. Other expeditions took him to the continent of Europe. Then he went to Venezuela, Columbia, Peru, Chile, overland to the Argentine country. At another time he sailed among the islands of the South Seas in company with his brother

James. Another expedition took him to Palestine and Egypt. India, Java, China and Japan, occupied another tour, and another trip was to Alaska. In fact Mr. Alexander was a tireless traveller and there were few countries he had not visited.

S. T. Alexander was the son of Rev. William P. Alexander and Mary Ann McKinney Alexander, who arrived in Honolulu as missionaries on May 17, 1832. The deceased was born at Wailuku, Kauai, October 29, 1836. His father came from Paris, Kentucky, and his mother from Harrisburg, Pa., the former dying here August 13, 1884; and the latter June 29, 1888. The deceased was one of nine children, and of these he leaves surviving him Prof. W. D. Alexander, of Honolulu; Mary J. Alexander, of Oakland, Cal.; Rev. James M. Alexander, of East Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Lotte A. Ferrer, of Palermo, Sicily; Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, of Puunene, Maui; Mrs. C. H. Dickey, of Honolulu; Henry M. Alexander, of Redding, Cal.

S. T. Alexander married Martha E. Cooke, sister of C. M. Cooke, of Honolulu, on January 26, 1864, who survives him, and leaves also four children, Julia, Annie, Wallace and Martha.

Mr. Alexander took a college course at Williams College, and went to the gold fields of California in the early 50's.

Returning to Hawaii he became overseer and finally manager of Wailea Plantation. He was afterwards manager of Haiku plantation and became a partner with H. P. Baldwin in the development of Pala plantation about 1869. He was an incorporator with H. P. Baldwin in Makaweli plantation. In time he became the senior member of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin and was an officer and large stockholder in the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company of Maui.

Mr. Alexander was one of the pioneers who developed the old crude, wasteful methods of making sugar into the modern, economical plantation, creating a great and paying industry in the Hawaiian Islands. To his energy and optimism, the great success in later years of the sugar industry in the Islands is measurably due.

The Maui News says:

Mollie Connors is dead. To the average individual this may mean little, but to those who have watched racing here it means much, as never a more faithful race horse faced the starter than Mollie Connors. In her death her owner, Bob Ballantine, loses a valuable animal, and the turf at game a Hawaiian bred racer as the Islands may possibly ever see.

By the S. S. Kinai, which arrived in Lahaina August 27, Mr. Ballantine received word from Puuwaawau Ranch, Kohala, that the mare had followed a band of stray horses into the rough, uneven country and fallen into one of the many enormous lava cracks which abound.

When Mollie was a three-year old her owner rode her trial three-quarters in and three seasons ago at Hilo she broke the track record for a half-mile, covering the distance in 49 seconds.

There has been and probably will be only one Mollie Connors, and in her death Mr. Ballantine sustains a loss which he can never replace.

Two years ago, with a lame foot she took four races, but the strain was too much and Ballantine decided to withdraw her from the Island circuit. She was sent up to Puuwaawau to be bred to Australian stock with the hope that foals from her would be of the same disposition as Mollie.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Bone and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Champlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Tscheung Chin, entered his home and fired a shot into him which ended in his death. Flourishing his revolver, the murderer escaped into the yard, and scared off a crowd of people attracted by the noise and outcries. The murderer was on his way to Lee Chu's to kill him when Mossman came upon the scene. Without hesitation he advanced toward the Chinaman, grappled with him, secured the revolver, retained his hold on the murderer and sent him later to the Police Station. The murderer died in Oahu Prison while awaiting trial.

WILL IMPROVE FAR-OUT SUBURBS

An Improvement Association for Kaimuki, Palolo and Waialae suburbs is to be organized. The following call for a meeting has been issued:

You are urgently requested to attend a meeting at the Merchants' Association Hall, Young Building, at 4 p.m. Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 14th, for the purpose of organizing an Improvement Club for the Kaimuki, Palolo and Waialae district. The call is signed by A. F. Clark, C. T. Day, C. M. V. Forster, Paul R. Isenberg, Jno. A. Templeton, D. B. Macomachie, T. McCants Stewart, S. I. Shaw, W. L. Howard, S. E. Damon, Royal D. Mead, W. M. Minton, Zeno K. Myers, E. A. McInerny, Dr. W. G. Rogers, Geo. P. Thielman, Fred. Harrison, A. V. Gear, John E. Fretas.

The purpose of this meeting is to get the property owners of the district together to work for mutual interests in improving the surroundings of the suburban district. Planting trees along the streets and seeing that proper recognition is obtained from the Government for whatever is deemed to be the share of this district. The plan follows the general lines of Improvement Associations that have proved such a success in mainland cities and towns. It is believed a great deal can be accomplished by property owners and residents working together.

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THE KONA COUNTRY

Trip on South Side Of the Volcano Island.

In the far end of Kau district, once the receptacle of flow after flow of hissing lava from the belching mountain of Mauna Loa the traveller may find much to divert his attention from the busy cares of life and recall to mind the days when the Hawaiian people there had no mingling of races to obscure their nationality.

By stage and steamer routes the Kau district is easily reached and the traveller is carried through and past a portion of the island which presents with surprising geological and scenic features.

AN INTERESTING DRIVE.

From the Volcano House the traveller is taken to lower Kau by stage or lighter vehicles. The road near the Kilauea crater leads past cracks in the surface from which clouds of steam continually arise. A somewhat rough road is overtaken for a period, which gradually leads into a fine stretch of highway, as good as one meets with on a Honolulu boulevard. On both sides are great expanses of lava, mostly the sharp pronged and tough as the kind which rips and tears shoes and wears the hoofs off from cattle and horses. It is interesting to perceive, springing from this desolate stretch, trees, ferns and grasses. These soil-makers assemble good earth and more trees and grasses spring up, until now the country is embroidered with verdure.

Far down below the outer rims of Kilauea the road brings the traveller to a country covered with grass, where thousands of cattle browse and grow fat. On the right hand the burning mountain of Mauna Loa, with a chain of craters showing clearly along the ridge, looms up majestically, the summit just tipped with fleecy clouds, and in the far distance to the south the sea shimmers. The road continues on a down stretch until the stage reaches the seashore at Honopoo, giving the traveller an opportunity to watch with growing interest a panorama of extraordinary scenic interest. Five or six miles before reaching Pahala station, a new, macadamized road is met with and then the stage bows along with scarcely a jar until the plantation is reached.

Barring the ravages of the leaf hopper at this place, the country shows magnificent agricultural possibilities. As far up as the eye can reach the cane lands are stretched. Where there is no cane, cattle by thousands find excellent fodder, and hundreds of Kau Nightingales or donkeys find grass which makes them sleek and fat.

ON SMOOTH ROADS.

The road between Pahala and Honopoo, passing through Hilea and one or two other small villages is a fine example of the transportation facilities in the outer districts of the Islands. Along its entire stretch it is smooth and of easy grades. The greatest care has been shown in putting in a good foundation, giving it in many places the appearance of a railway roadbed. From the edge of the road on the right hand side to where the clouds sail along the slopes of the mountains, are great fields of sugar cane. Miniature forests of kukui and other island trees dot the landscape here and there. Close to the sea shore, however, is a great mass of dark, almost black lava, where the fiery liquid stone pushed far out into the sea before it cooled. This is particularly true near Punaluu.

THRIVING VILLAGES.

Honopoo is a bustling shipping port when the flagship Mauna Loa of the Inter-Island line arrives to take on sugar and discharge freight. At this port the product of the Hutchinson plantation company is taken aboard, while at Punaluu, a little farther on, the Pahala plantation ships its sugar. Makino's hotel at Honopoo gives excellent accommodation for travellers.

BURIAL CLIFFS.

A cliff rises abruptly from Kealakekua Bay just between Cook's monument and Napoopoo, magnificent in its ruggedness. Numerous caves show their black mouths in the face of the cliff and here it is believed that in ancient times the kings and chiefs were laid away for burial, the secret of the interment remaining with but few people.

KAILUA WORTH SEEING.

At Kailua where the first missionaries landed are many things worth seeing. First there are the remains of Kamehameha the Great's fort, built of lava stones. Across is the site of the ancient royal residences. Then there is the site of the first missionary church. Back into the hills are to be seen the great agricultural possibilities of the big island. Coffee grows luxuriantly and from here is shipped to the world, although yet in small quantities, the famous Kona coffee.

It is this part of the island, more closely related to nature than to the northern or Hilo section, that travellers and health seekers are generally likely to miss, but which is well worth the trip.



When the thermometer is low
We get careless and dress as if it were summer. Then come chills, colds, coughs. Keep

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

on hand. A dose of two at the beginning will stop the chills, break up the cold, and prevent serious trouble. Look out for cheap imitations.

Avoid counterfeits. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FENCELESS JAIL.

Then among the attractions of Wal-

ohinu, to which the traveller is referred when asking for sights, is the old jail. It is old. There is no mistake about that. It is located in a pretty part of the village, with big spreading trees shielding the buildings from the sun. The jail tops a bluff but one of the four sides of the fence is missing and has been for two or three years. Age rot has done its work and the government has never interfered. It is told of one prisoner there that he objected to his quarters because the wind blew in from the opening in the fence and the rain fell through the roofless structure and drenched him. Whether he thought of escape is another story. Walohinu people think they are now entitled to a new jail. The village points with pride to the old mission grounds, where in early days the missionaries erected the first church in the place.

The people are hospitable in Kau. The traveller has not to fear that he will lack a place to lay his head when night comes. Some hospitable door will open and a chair will be placed for him at the table.

SEA PANORAMA.

No more popular boat has ever visited Kau and Kona coasts than the fine steamer Mauna Loa. Captain Simerson, who can find the most difficult anchorage in the dark and even with his eyes closed, so say the oldest inhabitants, is a king among the people of Hawaii. His genial and gentlemanly qualities are such as to endear him to everyone who has the privilege of travelling in his vessel. Purser Conkling too has a way of making friends.

From Honopoo up around the Kau and Kona coasts unfolds a panorama which must be seen to be understood. True the coast line is rugged, the result of numberless lava flows, but the quaint little villages which adorn the coast, surrounded by cocoanut trees, palms, shrubs and grass, make an interesting break in a very pleasant voyage. These little towns are but landing places, from which the steamer takes now a horse or two, now a package of hats, now a score of well-fed, fat-looking cattle, now a half-dozen passengers, covered with leis. As the vessel goes further north the shore scene becomes more interesting as the hills become more and more covered with grass and trees.

COOK'S MONUMENT.

When the steamer reaches Napoopoo, the traveller knows he has come to the bay made famous by the visit of Captain Cook, the great English navigator, in his frigate, the Discovery. For here it was, just across the bay where Captain Cook, after being thought the god Lono by the Hawaiians, laid down his life. Here in the early part of the nineteenth century the British government left a copper slab inscribed to the memory of Cook. The same copper plate is now in the possession of Mr. Leslie at Napoopoo, a relic of great value.

On the spot where Cook was killed is the monument erected in the 70's by countrymen of his. The place is surrounded by jagged rocks. A fence of chain surrounds the shaft and grass was once sown in the enclosure, but it is now overgrown with weeds. It is probable that the British warship Shearwater, which will be here in November, will visit the site and clean up the place and make it presentable for the next two years, it being the custom of the British government to take care of the spot in this manner.

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THE WAR WILL BE LONG BUT JAPAN WILL WIN

Opinion of Local Japanese Paper on the Emperor's Forecast—First Problems are Working Out Well.

In its issue of yesterday, the Weekly Hawaii Shinpo has the following article on its English page:

"The Emperor has forecasted a prolonged war, and Japanese must prepare for a great struggle which may tax all their energies. That they will do so, all the world knows already. The fact that up to this time the Japanese forces have won every engagement has not blinded the eyes of our great ruler to the fact that there are grave problems to be met and terrible battles to be fought. While graciously complimenting the armies which have wrought so nobly, he takes occasion to remind them that the struggle may be a long one, taxing both the physical and financial strength of the empire and calling for free exercise of that patriotism and national self-sacrifice for which Japan is already famed all over the globe.

"The first problems of the war were taking Korea, Port Arthur and Manchuria. Korea has been taken, Port Arthur is falling and Manchuria's vast stretches are falling into Japanese hands almost as far as her armies can advance in the rear of fleeing Russians. The first problems have been practically solved. The first campaign will live in history as an unqualified and most glorious Japanese success, ranking with the most brilliant military campaigns the world has seen. On the sea the results are the same. The names of Oyama, Kuroki, Togo and Kamimura have been added since last February to the world's list of great military and naval heroes.

"The coming problems will be to hold Port Arthur and Manchuria and Korea. Quite probably this is what His Majesty foresees when he warns his soldiers that the war may be a long one. He does not underestimate Russia's enormous resources and numbers of men, nor the ability with which she may be expected to carry on the campaigns of the future, however blunderingly she may have begun, hampered as she was by the folly of Alexieff, not to speak of other incompetent leaders. Nor does it behoove anyone, in view of the really great defense of Port Arthur, and the resistance of Kuropatkin, to say that the Russians will not fight and fight well. When the day comes therefore, as come it probably will, on which Russia masses her strength, assuming—as now seems likely that Kuropatkin will be able to reach Harbin and hold it,—it is possible that the armies on land will find themselves defending Manchuria against an immense Russian army, such as it will strain Japan's resources to match. At the same time, the navy may be confronted by a Russian fleet, which, on paper at least, is heavier than Japan now has available.

"If this day comes, Japan will give a good account of herself. We do not believe that any force the Russians can gather, no matter how long the war lasts, will be able to drive the armies of Marshal Oyama out of Manchuria, and until they do that, neither Korea nor Port Arthur are in any danger from Russian attack. We do not believe that the Baltic fleet, strong as it is, will be able to cope with the splendid force under Togo, strengthened and repaired as it will be before the Baltic vessels can reach the scene of action. While, therefore, the Emperor's expectation of a protracted war may be realized, it does not affect the chances of ultimate success of our armies. The loss of life will be greater and the financial cost will be heavier, but Japan is prepared to stand both. She is ready to fight and fight on, no matter how many of her sons are lost, until Russia surrenders or consents to peace, and atones for the treachery of the past ten years."

JAPANESE SEIZE COAL MINES NEAR YENTAI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, September 12.—The Japanese have taken possession of the Yentai coal mines. Russian losses at Liaoyang were 25,000, and Japanese 17,500.

Washington, September 11, 1904.

(Received at 10:30 a.m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Marshal Oyama reports that our right army occupied Yentai colliery and Yamentze Hill after fighting of fourth and fifth of September. The enemy's main force is believed to have retired to the north of the Hun River. Natives say that the enemy sent by train over 10,000 killed and wounded men to the north. We buried over 3000 Russians left on the field. The enemy, before evacuation, burned magazines near the railway station but we captured immense quantities of provisions and ammunition.

Our total casualties in the battle of Liaoyang and its vicinity since August 26th amount to 17,539; whereof 4866 were in the right army, 4992 in the center and 7681 in the left. 136 officers were killed and 464 were wounded.

TAKAHIRA.

This official statement of the Japanese shows that the Russians have retired to the north of the Hun River, but does not claim that the Russians have evacuated Mukden as was cabled several days ago. The Hun River, the largest tributary of the Liao River, runs eastward from the Liao and crosses the Siberian railway about four miles south of Mukden. From the Hun River north to Tieling, the point where it is supposed that the Russians will make a great stand, is a distance of over thirty miles. In this stretch of country the railway and highway passes through great valleys and mountain passes which will furnish a great natural defense for the retreating Russians.

The Yentai coal mines are on a branch line of the Port Arthur railway, about twenty miles east of the city of Yentai. The capture of this place is important, as it gives the Japanese coal supplies at both ends of the portion of the railway now controlled by the Japanese. A few miles north of Port Arthur the Japanese, some weeks ago, captured extensive coal mines.

The Russians will still be able to get coal for the southern terminus of the railway now controlled by them, Mukden, from coal fields to the east of Mukden and in the country between Mukden and Tieling.

RARE DOLLAR OF 1804.

Almost the Entire Coinage of That Year Was Lost at Sea.

What is believed by several numismatists who have examined it to be a genuine silver dollar of the rare coinage of 1804 was sent yesterday through the City National Bank by E. C. Post of 818 New York Life Building to George H. Wilks of Clyde, Kan. Mr. Wilks is a coin collector and the dollar is being sent to him for approval. If he decides that it is not counterfeit he will buy it, the purchase price agreed upon being \$250.

The coin is not the property of Mr. Post but belongs to an old coin collector, whose name Mr. Post says he is not at liberty to divulge. Mr. Post says that he knows of his own knowledge that his client has had the coin fifteen years, and that the old man asserts that he had it for thirty-five years, getting it from a man who came West from Vermont and asserted that he had had it fifteen years. Recently the owner decided to sell his treasure and turned it over to Mr. Post for that purpose. Mr. Post submitted the dollar to J. Shadie of 19 East Missouri avenue, a dealer in rare coins and curios, and the latter declared that it was a genuine 1804 dollar.

If the coin is in Mr. Post's possession proves genuine it will add one more to the known world's collection of 1804 dollars. According to authorities on rare coins, there are only seven 1804 dollars in existence. Two of these are in the Government mint at Philadelphia and the others are in private collections, from which they do not depart without the knowledge of all the numismatists in the country. The scarcity of these dollars is due to the fact that practically the entire coinage of silver dollars of 1804 was sent to Tripoli to pay the American soldiers and sailors who were prosecuting the war against the Barbary States. The ship never reached its destination, and presumably sank.

Should the dollar sent to Mr. Wilks prove good and should he secure it for \$250, he will get a good bargain. The last recorded sale of an 1804 dollar was made last November by B. G. Marvin of Denver to H. G. Brown of Portland, Ore., and the price paid was \$2,000. The same coin was sold once for \$1,200. To the few who were permitted to see the piece of silver at the City National Bank yesterday, the coin proved a great curiosity. The dollar, while showing some marks of wear, is in an excellent state of preservation. On one side of the dollar is the American eagle, holding in one claw a sheaf of arrows and in the other an olive branch. Across the body and outstretched wings of the bird is the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." On one side of the eagle there are seven stars, and on the other side, six stars. On the reverse side is a picture of Liberty with flying hair and corsage decollete. Over the head on this side of the coin is the word "Liberty," and underneath the figures "1804." Around the narrow edge of the dollar in very small letters are the words, "One hundred cents. One dollar unit." There are also some other characters that could not be made out.—Kansas City Times.

A Roosevelt Song.

Scores of poems set to familiar airs drift into the Republican national and state headquarters these days. Yesterday the mail brought a verse which the writer says should be sung to "Hail Columbia." It is as follows:

R—aise your banners, hail the chief
O—ur our country, great and glorious;
O—ur our party, long victorious;
S—trumous always—pressing onward,
E—ver watchful—looking forward.
V—ote for him who is truly leading,
E—arnestly all good causes pleading,
L—est our nation come to grief,
T—rust in him—our faithful chief.

—New York Tribune.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Acute attacks of colic, cholera morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's service in such cases if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Oahu College will open in all departments at 9 o'clock this morning.

Corns

OR

Bunions?

Seabury & Johnson's

Medicated Corn

and Bunion

PLASTERS

will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

Hollister Drug Co.

PORT STREET.



The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane.

A treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda.

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

Bark Nutani sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kirby St., Boston,

or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Nutani sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

CASTLB & COOKE CO., LTD.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

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The Wailana Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumpa
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Allianc Assurance Company, of London.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co.
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MARINE INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1856.
Accumulated Funds ... £2,750,000.British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ... £1,000,000Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.Theo. H. Davies & Co., LTD.
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The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.In Connection With the Canadian
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are IssuedTo All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
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and Fraser Canon.Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
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Canadian Pacific Railway.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful
and popular remedy, used in the Continental Dr. B. S. S. and
Dr. J. B. S. S. and others, combines all
the elements to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses every hitherto employed.THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for the
removal of the kidneys, pain in the back, and
other diseases, affording perfect relief, and
restores the lost powers.THERAPION No. 2 for impurities of the blood;
No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of
digestion, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
powerful properties in removing strength and
vigor to the body, and influences of
heat, unhealthy climates.THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Merchants throughout the world.
Price in England, £. 2d. and 4d. In
order that each of the three numbers is re-
quested, and observed, write to the
British Government, Board of Trade, (see
letter on a red ground) addressed to every
package by order of His Majesty's His
Commissioner, and without which it is a forgery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Sept. 8, 1904.

H. Yamamoto and wf to Wm Kinney ... M

Thos Gandall to Percy C Bussell ... M

Oahu Railway & Land Co to Theresa

M. Louison ... D

Mary Sexton to Alfred Magoon ... M

Harry T. Walker and wf to J Alfred

Magoon ... M

Maria I Jesus to Steven Andrew et al D

Emma L Dillingham to Haleiwa Hotel Co Ltd ... Rel Dower

Theresa M Louison to Hawn Land

& Imp Co Ltd ... D

Charles G Bartlett and wf to Trs of

Est of F C Aiken ... M

Adelaide V Correa and wf to San

Ana ... Rel P. Co Ltd

F. L. S. to Lee Truck Co ... M

Entered for Record Sept. 9, 1904.
Chas S Desky to Lewers & Cooke
Ltd ... M
Edward S Dunbar to J H Schnack, Tr. D
Pacific Land & Imp Co Ltd to L
Sai Hin ... B
J. Harris Mackenzie to Pacific Land
& Imp Co Ltd ... Rel
Charlotte A Meyer and wf to First
Am Suy & Tr Co Ltd ... D
Est of S C Allen by Trs to O Yong, Rel
Akana and wf to Y A Soon ... M
L C Able to Bank of Hawaii Ltd. AM
John W Akana Tr to Henry Van
Giesen ... L
John J Dower and wf to Miriam H
Kahuli ... D
Miriam H Kahuli to J Alfred Ma-
goon ... M
Kuuli Hore to Waiula Agric Co Ltd. L
Eliza F Mackenzie and wf to H R
Bryant ... D
H R Bryant to James Wight ... D

Recorded Aug. 31, 1904.

T K Pipl and wf to Kekuawaha Hoo-
lapa (Mrs.) D; 40 A land and pc land,
Kalaao 5, etc, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.
B 261, p 364. Dated Mar 3, 1904.P Kama and wf to Hoolape; D; int
in por Kul 2782, Kalaao 5, N. Kona, Hawaii;
\$1, etc. B 261, p 365. Dated Mar
7, 1904.Lucy Kamau by High Sheriff to Henry
Van Giesen Tr; Sher D; int in lot
26, blk 11, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu;
\$25. B 261, p 366. Dated Aug 29,
1904.Makaoe (w) by High Sheriff to Henry
Van Giesen Tr; Sher D; int in lot
14, blk 7, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu;
\$20. B 261, p 367. Dated Aug 29,
1904.

Eduard Knust and wf to P E R

Strauch Tr; Tr D; mtge note in B 237,

p 92, 3 leaseholds, blgds, etc, South and

Waiau Sts, etc, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, B

B 261, p 368. Dated Apr 8, 1904.

Mary K Leal and wf to C L Hopkins

DA; female child Josephine Kahu-
moku Hopkins. B 265, p 145. Dated Aug
26, 1904.

Angella W Hopkins to C L Hopkins; B

DA; male child Charles G Hopkins. B

265, p 142. Dated Aug 26, 1904.

Kuapuu (k) to Mele Kapo (w); D;

int in Kul 2208, Palama, Walkape,
Maui; \$50. B 264, p 76. Dated Jan 16,
1903.Hui Land of Wainiha; Affd; minutes
and records of a meeting of the Hui
Land of Wainiha held July 2, 1904,
Kauai. B 265, p 149.Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to
George N Wilcox; D; int in R P 73,

Ap 1; Ap 1, Kul 1244; Ap 5, Kul 928;

por Kul 903, Ap 2; por Kul 6450, Ap

3, and por Kul 10498 and 818; Kalihi,
Honolulu, Oahu; \$150. B 265, p 338. Dated
Aug 30, 1904.Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to
George N Wilcox; D; int in R P 73,

Ap 1; Ap 1, Kul 1244; Ap 5, Kul 928;

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Honolulu, Oahu; \$150. B 264, p 77. Dated
Aug 30, 1904.Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to
George N Wilcox; D; int in R P 73,

Ap 1; Ap 1, Kul 1244; Ap 5, Kul 928;

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3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following affects the list of lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast, 1904:

OREGON.

Swan Island Bar Lower Post Light, page 68, No. 167 (List of Lights, Buoys and Daymarks, Pacific Coast, 1904, page 64)—August 27, the structure from which this fixed white post-lantern light was shown was carried away. The structure will be rebuilt and the light re-established as soon as practicable.

The following affects the List of Lights, Buoys and Daymarks, Pacific Coast, 1904:

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Columbia River, pages 59-62—The following first-class spar buoys, even numbers red and odd numbers black, discontinued during the late freshet, were replaced August 20:

Cottonwood Island Shoal Buoys, Nos. 1 and 3.

Martin Island Bar Buoys, Nos. 2 and 4.

The following first-class spar buoys, found missing August 20, were replaced the same day:

Hunter Shoal Buoys, Nos. 2 and 4.

WASHINGTON.

Grays Harbor, Cow Point Channel, pages 72 and 73—The following black, third-class spar buoys were established August 18, as guides in the dredged channel, and should be used only by persons having local knowledge.

Cow Point Channel Buoy, No. 1, in 11 feet of water. Cow Point Beacon Light, E. 3-4 N.; South Channel Beacon Light, S.E. by E. 1-4 E.; Hoquiam River Beacon Light, W. 1-8 S., southerly.

Cow Point Channel Buoy, No. 3, in 10 feet of water. Cow Point Beacon Light, N.E. 1-4 N.; South Channel Beacon Light, S.W. 7-8 S.; Hoquiam River Beacon Light, W. 1-8 S.

Cow Point Channel Buoy, No. 7, in 14 feet of water. Outer end lower wharf opposite Aberdeen, N.E. 3-4 N.; South Channel Beacon Light, S.W. 1-4 W., northerly; Cow Point Beacon Light, W. S.W. 1-4 W.

By order of the Lighthouse Board: C. G. CALKINS, Commander, U. S. N. Lighthouse Inspector.

Office of Inspector 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, 29 August, 1904.

EAST BROTHER ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

(List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast, 1904, page 18, No. 41, and List of Lights, Buoys and Daymarks, Pacific Coast, 1904, page 26.)

Notice is hereby given that the repairs to the steam fog-signal machinery at East Brother Island Light Station, San Francisco Bay, California, have been completed, and hereafter the whistle will be sounded as usual during thick and foggy weather.

By order of the Light House Board.

W. P. DAY, Commander, U. S. N. Inspector 12th Light House District.

Office U. S. Light House Inspector, Twelfth District, San Francisco, Aug. 31, 1904.

Handled Yale Crews.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—James E. O'Connor, who for many years was engineer of the launch Elihu Yale, and an assistant on handling Yale crews, both here and, at New London, is dead of appendicitis.

Kauai Arrives.

The steamer Kauai, Captain Bruhn, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from Maui and Hamakua with 66 bags of coffee and ten packages sundries. On the outward trip she ran into strong northeast winds and choppy seas.

Shipping Notes.

The cruiser Buffalo is expected here within a few weeks.

The Sierra will be in tomorrow morning with the mail from the coast.

The A. H. S. S. Nevada will probably sail for San Francisco via Kahului today.

The barkentine Hawaii was to have sailed yesterday for Kahului for Alaska to load ore.

The ship Falls of Clyde will sail from Hilo for San Francisco the latter part of the week.

The steamer Noeau sailed on her regular run to Hanalei and other Kauai ports last night.

The excavation for the scales taken from the old brick warehouse just demolished has been completed; it joins the boat landing on the Ewa-mauka corner.

The Wilder steamer Maui made a special trip to Mahukona yesterday, sailing at noon. She took Manager George Renton of Ewa and his two sisters to the bedside of their father, who is seriously ill.

The government has decided that in the future Japanese sampans shall moor only at certain specified places. One of these is near Young Brothers' wharf in the outer harbor and the other near the old Toman's slip in the inner harbor.

COURT NOTES.

SOUTH AFRICAN CARPENTER CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S CO. COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—Mr. Geo. Taylor, a carpenter at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, who had a very bad attack of cramp colic and dysentery, says: "I was so bad I had to go to bed, when a friend of mine gave me two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I got better at once. The third dose completely cured me. I am never without it now." This remedy is for sale by all Drapers and Drugists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

For Wharfage Tax.

According to a request from the Hilo Board of Trade the Wilder's Steamship Company will hereafter stamp all its Hilo bills of lading. "Subject to a Wharfage Tax of Ten Cents Per Ton." The proceeds of this tax are to go to a fund to be used for sanitary purposes and to improve the port in other ways. Agents for Hawaii.

YESTERDAY IN COURT

Hayashida Being Tried For Murder in First Degree.

Hayashida was put on trial yesterday morning before Judge Gear for murder in the first degree. He was indicted at the June term, when he also pleaded not guilty. Cathcart & Milverton are his counsel. Hayashida is charged in the indictment with killing one Sato at Waipahu, district of Ewa, on May 25, 1904, by inflicting two mortal wounds upon his head with a wooden club four feet two inches long. Deliberate malice aforethought and intent to murder the victim are alleged.

Prior to the drawing of a jury the court appointed Toma Abe as interpreter, but on Mr. Cathcart's objection to a policeman as interpreter the appointment was set aside. Chester Doyle, former Japanese interpreter, was similarly rejected as an attaché of the Attorney General's office. After a search for some one else, F. P. Kuroda, came in and was sworn as Japanese interpreter.

There were only fourteen names in the trial jury box and when the court excused four of the jurors because they had been on the grand jury that indicted Hayashida, the empanelling process had to be suspended. A special venire for thirty-six additional jurors was issued and the case continued till 2 o'clock.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth appeared at that hour with a return of the venire, the nature of which is explained by the objection made by Mr. Cathcart to proceeding, at that stage, with the empanelling.

OBJECTION TO PANEL.

Counsel for the defendant objected on the grounds that the return showed service upon only fourteen persons and did not show that others named in the special venire could not be found in the jurisdiction of the court; that there had not been time for a "due and diligent search" for the missing jurors; that it was presumed the defendant had a right to the full venire, except such as were excused for good cause and such as could not be found after due and diligent search.

The objection was overruled and an exception taken to the ruling.

ODD MISUNDERSTANDING.

John F. Soper, the first man called to fill the vacant chair in the jury box, underwent a long examination in which both sides took several innings.

After coming close to being excused for cause over and over again, the prosecution contested the challenge for cause and was sustained by the court.

M. F. Frösser, Deputy Attorney General, in starting with the Juror, inadvertently mentioned Waialua as the scene of the alleged murder.

Mr. Soper answered with his mind on the murder of a Japanese woman at Waialua two or three years ago, for which a fellow-countryman is now serving time in Oahu Prison. The juror admitted having a strong impression of the case and under fire of questions went so far as to say that the impression was that it was "a cold-blooded murder." When he mentioned a woman as the victim, court and counsel laughed.

Still, if the case then in court had been reported in the papers, Mr. Soper was certain he read about it, for he read the Advertiser every morning and the other two papers later in the day.

Without prejudice against the Japanese as a race, he yet regarded them as peculiarly impulsive and a people that did not look on violence the same as our American people. Any murder case he might read about, with a Japanese accused of the crime, would make a similar impression on him to that of the Waialua case he had been thinking of.

When Judge Gear finally asked him, followed up more closely by Mr. Prosor, about a murder at Waipahu, Mr. Soper could not state any of the details. The answer he gave to general propositions of a fair trial were satisfactory to the court.

A RADICAL JUROR.

John Kidwell was excused for cause after engaging in considerable debate with counsel and court. The time-honored maxim that an accused person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty he regarded as "a mere theory." If there was a strong probability of guilt it was better, in his opinion, to hang the accused than to take the risk of letting him go free to kill more. At least, Mr. Kidwell contended, if the prosecution made a good prima facie case out, it was up to the defendant to put on some evidence of his innocence.

Mr. Ashford, the juror related for example, in one of the "legislative cases," when the prosecution had rested, fluttered around a little and then said the defense had no evidence to offer. Anything like that would incline him to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The panel was exhausted between 4 and 5 o'clock, when Judge Gear ordered another special venire of 36 names. Through the number of disqualifed persons and those having rights of exemption, Judge Robinson did not have enough jurors before him yesterday to make one trial jury even without challenges. He therefore ordered a special venire to issue and continued the case set until this morning.

Ellen Daigh petitioned that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Charles Bishop Daigh. The estate is valued at \$12,700, consisting of homeestead in Daigh's lane, \$4,500; land at Mokaua, Kalib, \$500; personal property \$1,200; life insurance, \$7,500. The widow and seven children

are the heirs-at-law.

The estate of C. Jock Joy, a minor, has been appraised at \$76.48.

Bishop of Zeugma vs. Malle Kainau is continued by stipulation to the November session of the Supreme Court.

Judge Gear's sentence for having the tickets in possession was deferred one week.

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Evinette K. Mossman against H. C. Mossman on the ground of desertion.

MRS. HUGH MORRISON DIES IN GERMANY

Mrs. Hugh Morrison, wife of the late Hugh Morrison, at one time manager of Makaweli Plantation, Kauai, died at Rudenstein, Germany, on August 30. Death was due to an attack of pneumonia which she received while traveling. News of the death came in a cablegram to Alexander & Baldwin. Mr. Morrison was originally manager of Hakalau plantation, then of Hawaiian Commercial and lastly of Makaweli.

LYMAN OUTDOES CARRIE NATION

The crew and passengers of the United States Army Transport Thomas were treated to a good temperance lesson by Captain Lyman. Just before the lines were cast off a cook rushed up the gang plank loaded with a half a dozen bottles of beer, wine and other liquids well calculated to make their consumer see green sea serpents before the ship sighted Midway. The captain, however, saw the load and before the unfortunate cook could get under cover he made a descent upon him and captured the contraband goods. Then Lyman went to the rail on the hurricane deck and grasping the bottles by the necks dashed them to pieces over the side.

As the foaming liquor streamed down the ship's side, rechristening her as it were, a groan escaped the lips of the men lining the rail forward and even some of the officers were seen to turn away their heads. Strong men wept. The large crowd gathered on the dock appreciated the little scene to the full. It would seem that the captain was fully justified in his action as there are now in Honolulu jail three men of the transports who are in durance vile because the officers of the ship did not see fit to pay their fines. They are all recruits and imbibed too freely of the cup that chases.

There was a big crowd to see the transport sail and lots were distributed in great profusion. Among those who sailed from Honolulu were Major Benson, U. S. A. (retired), and his daughter, Miss Maude Benson. They go to Manila for a visit. J. O. Hart, formerly on the Pacific Heights railroad, and later with the Rapid Transit, left for Manila. He was until recently a member of the mounted police and has just left a position as plantation officer at Waipahu. The transport will call at Guam sailing thence direct to Manila.

President Griffiths made a few introductory remarks in welcoming the students. He said he had had an occasion during the past year to command the *esprit du corps* which existed in the school and he was certain that he would have occasion to express the same sentiments. During his trip east he had visited many schools and colleges and found that Oahu College was as good as any of them of the same size, both in equipment for school work, and in the students themselves.

The college faculty for the year will be as follows:

History and Economics—Arthur Floyd Griffiths, President, A. E. Harvard; A. M. St. Lawrence,

English—Katherine Merrill Graydon, A. E., Butler College; A. M., Indiana University.

Greek and Latin—Susan Gardner Clark, A. B., University of California.

Latin—Charles A. Stiles, A. B., Harvard; A. M., St. Lawrence; A. B., Williams.

French and German—Helene Tietjens, Science—Wilbur James MacNeil, M. S., Cornell University.

Mathematics—Wilbur Ambrose Anderson, A. B., Amherst.

English and History—Mary Charlotte Alexander, University of Chicago; University of California.

Commerce—Levi Cassius Howland, Chico State Normal School, California; San Francisco Business College; University of California.

Art and Manual Training—New Hampshire State College; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; B. S., Colorado State Agricultural College.

Director of Music—Gerard Barton, Oxford University.

Piano—Carolyn Heloise Barton, Pupil of Gyula Ormey.

Piano—Gwendolyn King Brown, Oahu College Department of Music; New England Conservatory of Music.

The Punahoa Preparatory School faculty is as follows:

Samuel Piggott French, Principal, A. B., Dartmouth.

Seventh Grade—Vice Principal, Helen Kristine Sorenson, San Jose State Normal School, California.

Eighth Grade—Physical Culture, Eugenie Hart, Physical Training Department, Oberlin.

Sixth Grade—Drawing, Mary Gray Borden, San Jose State Normal School, California.

Fifth Grade—Lulu Grau, Hohehe Tochterschule, Hanover.

Fourth Grade—Drawing, Elizabeth Anna B. Turner, Maryland State Normal School.

Second Grade—Mary Persis Winne, Cogswell Polytechnic College, San Francisco.

First Grade and Kindergarten Director—Claire Henriette Uecke, Chicago Froebel Association.

Substitute teacher—Mrs. W. J. MacNeil.

Kindergarten Assistant—Charlotte Van Cleve Hall.

Kindergarten Assistant—Agnes Baldwin Alexander.

Jonathan Shaw, business manager; Frank Barwick (Kew Gardens) Superintendent of Grounds; Mary L. Bell, matron; Ruth Whitney, Librarian.

President Griffiths stated yesterday, that the registration this year is the

STUDENTS BY THE HUNDRED

Oahu College Opens Its Sixty-Third Year.

Oahu College began its sixty-third year yesterday morning with a large attendance. When President A. E. Griffiths mounted the platform in Pauahi Hall at 9 o'clock every desk seat was occupied, and the divisions of the senior, junior, sophomore and freshman classes were noticed to be well balanced. Nearly a hundred pupils were present at the opening and other classes are expected to enter the various classes in the next two or three weeks.

The same auspicious beginning was also apparent in the Puahau Preparatory School, which will have a full membership.

On the stand with President Griffiths were Hon. P. C. Jones, one of the trustees, and the members of the faculty.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of J. D. Kearno, Administrator of the above entitled estate, where in he asks to be allowed \$25,119 and he charges himself with \$19,474, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the Court room of the said court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be, and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, this 10th day of September, 1904.

EDMUND H. HART, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

2024—Sept. 15, 20, 27—